

SIXTEENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF
NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

THIS constitutes the first supplement since the publication of the third edition of the Check-List in 1900, and includes all cases of proposed additions to the Check-List which were considered at the meeting of the Committee held in Washington, D. C., April 24-26, 1912.

In accordance with a resolution of the Committee adopted at the previous meeting, cases of proposed changes in the Check-List based upon purely nomenclatural grounds while considered and acted upon by the Committee will not be published for the present. The object of this action is to maintain the stability of the names of the new Check-List and make no nomenclatural changes until a reasonable test of time has shown the necessity for them.

Committee	{	J. A. ALLEN, <i>Chairman</i> .
		CHARLES W. RICHMOND, <i>Secretary</i> .
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I. ADDITIONS TO THE CHECK-LIST.

p. 53. After *Puffinus auricularis* insert

Puffinus carneipes GOULD. **Pale-footed Shearwater.** [95.1.]

Puffinus carneipes GOULD, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., XIII, May, 1844, 365 (Small islands off Cape Leeuwin, Western Australia).

RANGE.—Australian and New Zealand Seas, northward to Japan and casually to the coast of California.

p. 120. Immediately before *Totanus melanoleucus* insert

Totanus totanus (LINNÆUS). **Redshank.** [253.1]

Scolopax totanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 145. (Sweden.)

RANGE.— Europe across Asia Minor south of lat. 55° N. to eastern Siberia. South in winter to Africa, India and the Malay Archipelago. Casual in Greenland.

p. 141. *Lagopus lagopus lagopus* is subdivided, the Ungava form being added as

d. **Lagopus lagopus ungvavus** RILEY. **Ungava Ptarmigan.** [301 c.]
Lagopus lagopus ungvavus RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, Nov. 28, 1911, 233 (Fort Climo, Ungava).

RANGE.— Ungava and probably the eastern shore of Hudson Bay.

p. 149. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis* is restricted to eastern North America and a western race is added as

c. **Zenaidura macroura marginella** (WOODHOUSE). **Western Mourning Dove.** [316a.]

Ectopistes marginella WOODHOUSE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, No. 3, 1852, 104. ("Cross timbers," north fork of Canadian River.)

RANGE.— Pacific Coast and San Clemente Island east to the Mississippi Valley.

p. 150. *Melopelia asiatica* is subdivided and the following is to be inserted after the range of the species.

a. **Melopelia asiatica asiatica** (LINNÆUS). **West Indian White-winged Dove.** [319.]

Columba asiatica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 163. ('East Indies' = Jamaica ?)

RANGE.— Southern Florida south to Cuba and Jamaica; casual in the Bahamas.

b. **Melopelia asiatica trudeaui** (AUDUBON). **White-winged Dove.** [319a.]

Columba trudeaui AUDUBON, Birds Amer. (S°), 1844, VII, 352, pl. 496. (Texas.)

RANGE.— Lower California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and southern Texas, south to Costa Rica. Casual in southeastern California and Colorado; accidental in Washington.

- p. 173. *Otus asio cineraceus* is restricted to the Upper Sonoran and Lower Transition zones of the area now given as its range, while another form from the lower ground is added as

j. **Otus asio gilmani** SWARTH. **Sahuara Screech Owl.** [373i.]

Otus asio gilmani SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., VII, No. I, May 26, 1910, 1. (Blackwater, Pinal Co, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Lower Sonoran life zone of southeastern California, Arizona, and probably New Mexico; and northwestern Mexico.

- p. 178. *Glaucidium gnoma gnoma* is found to be entirely extralimital and the form occurring in the United States will be known as

a. **Glaucidium gnoma pinicola** NELSON. **Rocky Mountain Pygmy Owl.** [379.]

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIII, June 24, 1910, 103. (Alma, New Mexico.)

RANGE.— Mountains of northern Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, including the Sierra Madre of northern Mexico.

- p. 183. *Ceryle alcyon* is subdivided and the following is to be inserted after the range of the species:

a. **Ceryle alcyon alcyon** (LINNÆUS). [390.]

Alcedo alcyon LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 115 (North America).

RANGE.— As now given for the species but excluding the northwest coast.

b. **Ceryle alcyon caurina** GRINNELL. **Northwestern Belted Kingfisher.** [390a.]

Ceryle alcyon caurina GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub., Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, 388. (Graveyard Point, Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Northwestern coast district.

p. 186. *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus* is restricted to the Canadian and Transition zones of California and Nevada south to northern Lower California and a new race is added as

i. **Dryobates villosus leucothorectis** OBERHOLSER. **White-breasted Woodpecker.** [393h.]

Dryobates villosus leucothorectis OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40, No. 1840, June 3, 1911, 60S. (Burley, New Mexico.)

RANGE.—Canadian and Transition Zones from southern Utah, northwestern and central New Mexico and extreme southwestern Texas, south to the mountains of western Zacatecas, Mexico.

p. 188. *Dryobates scalaris bairdi* proves to be entirely extralimital. The form so named in the Check-List will be known as

d. **Dryobates scalaris cactophilus** OBERHOLSER. **Cactus Woodpecker.** [396.]

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, No. 1847, June 30, 1911, 152. (Tucson, Arizona.)

p. 188. *Dryobates scalaris lucasanus* is restricted to the southern half of the peninsula of Lower California north to Ubai and Plaia Maria Bay. The form occupying the northern half of the peninsula will be known as

d. **Dryobates scalaris eremicus** OBERHOLSER. **San Fernando Woodpecker.** [396b.]

Dryobates scalaris eremicus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, No. 1847, June 30, 1911, 151. (San Fernando, Lower California.)

RANGE.—Lower California north of Ubai and Plaia Maria Bay except the extreme northeastern portion.

p. 195. *Colaptes chrysoides* is subdivided and the following is to be inserted after the range of the species

a. **Colaptes chrysoides chrysoides** (MALHERBE.) **Gilded Flicker.** [414.]

Colaptes (Colaptes) chrysoides MALHERBE, Revue et Mag. Zool., IV, 1852, 553. (America.)

RANGE.—Southern Lower California.

b. **Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens** ANTHONY. **San Fernando Flicker.** [414a.]

Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens ANTHONY, Auk, XII, No. 4, Oct., 1895, 347. (San Fernando, Lower California.)

RANGE.— Middle Lower California.

- c. **Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi** RIDGWAY. **Mearns's Gilded Flicker.** [414b.]

Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, Feb. 24, 1911, 32. (Quitovaquito, Arizona.)

RANGE.— Extreme southwestern California, northern Lower California and southern Arizona south to southern Sonora.

- p. 250. Immediately after *Spinus* insert the following

[GENUS **EMBERIZA** LINNÆUS.

Emberiza LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, 176. Type, by subs desig., *Emberiza citrinella* LINNÆUS (Gray, 1840).

- Emberiza rustica** PALLAS. **Rustic Bunting.** [601.1.]

Emberiza rustica PALLAS, Reise Russischen Reichs, III, 1776, 165, 698. (Valley of the Tigrutui, Dauria.)

RANGE.— Northern Europe to eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, south to China in winter. Casual on Kiska Island, Alaska.]

- p. 255. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus* is subdivided, the form occupying the Great Basin region being known as

- e. **Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis** GRINNELL. **Nevada Savannah Sparrow.** [542d.]

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub., Zool., V, No. 9, Feb. 21, 1910, 312. (Soldier Meadows, Humboldt Co., Nevada.)

RANGE.— Humboldt and Washoe counties, Nevada, and probably throughout the Great Basin, south in winter to the Colorado Desert and Los Angeles Co., California.

- p. 352. *Penthestes rufescens rufescens* is subdivided, the form occupying the extreme northern part of the range of the species being known as

d. ***Penthestes rufescens vivax* GRINNELL. Valdez Chestnut-sided Chickadee.** [741c.]

Penthestes rufescens vivax GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, 414. (Latouche Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

RANGE.— Prince William Sound Region, Alaska.

p. 365. Immediately after *Cyanosylvia* insert

[GENUS **CALLIOPE** GOULD.

Calliope GOULD, Birds Europe (part 16), II, March 1, 1836, pl. 118 and text. Type, by monotypy, *Calliope lathamii* GOULD = *Motacilla calliope* PALLAS.

Calliope calliope (PALLAS.)

a. [**Calliope calliope calliope.** Extralimital.]

b. **Calliope calliope camtschatkensis** (GMELIN). **Greater Kamchatkan Nightingale.** [764.1.]

Turdus camtschatkensis GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, 817. ("Camtschatea)."

RANGE.— Northeastern Asia, casual on Kiska Island, Alaska.]

II. PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE CHECK-LIST NOT ACCEPTED.

Podiceps griseigena reported from Greenland (Henninger, Auk, 1911, 492). This proves to be an error since the original Danish record refers to *P. griseigena* var. *major* which is *Colymbus holbælli*.

Canachites canadensis atratus GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ., Zool., V, 380, 1910. Characters insufficient for recognition.

Thalassoaëtus pelagicus (PALLAS), reported to have been seen by A. H. Clark near Unalaska (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 38, p. 57, 1910), but as no specimen was obtained the record is not accepted.

Dryobates villosus icastus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40, 612, 1911. Too near *D. v. hyloscopus*.

Dryobates villosus orius OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40, 609, 1911. Too near *D. v. hyloscopus*.

- Dryobates villosus sitkensis* SWARTH, Univ. Cal. Publ., Zool., VII, 315, 1911. Regarded as an intergrade between *D. v. harrisi* and *leucomelas*.
- Dryobates pubescens glacialis* GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ., Zool., V, 390, 1910. Regarded as an intergrade between *D. p. nelsoni* and *gairdneri*.
- Dryobates scalaris symplectus* OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, 155, 1911. Too close to *D. s. cactophilus*.
- Phlœotomus pileatus picinus* BANGS, Proc. N. E. Zool. Club, IV, 79, 1910. Too near *P. p. abieticola*.
- Phlœotomus pileatus floridanus* RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 33, 1911. Too close to *P. p. pileatus*.
- Centurus uropygialis brewsteri* RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 32, 1911. Too close to *C. uropygialis*.
- Colaptes auratus borealis* RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 31, 1911. Too near *C. auratus luteus*.
- Molothrus ater artemisiæ* GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., V, 276, 1909, and
- Molothrus ater dwighti* BISHOP, Auk, XXVII, 61, 1910. Too close to *M. ater*.
- Melospiza melodia incarspectata* RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 234, 1911. Regarded as an intergrade between *M. m. rufina* and *merrilli*.
- Passerella iliaca sinuosa* GRINNELL, Univ. of Cal. Publ., Zool., V, p. 405, 1910. Regarded as identical with *P. i. annectens* (= *meruloides*).
- Passerella iliaca altivagans* RILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 234, 1911. Too near *P. i. schistacca*.
- Pipilo maculatus curtatus* GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ., Zool., VII, 309, 1911. Too close to *P. m. arcticus*.
- Passerina ciris pallidior* MEARNS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 217, 1911. Too close to *P. ciris*.
- Thryomanes bewicki marinensis* GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ., Zool., V, 307, 1910. Too close to *T. b. spilurus*.

Thryomanes bewicki catalinae GRINNELL, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., V, 308, 1910. Too close to *T. b. charienturus*.

Turdus iliacus, reported from Greenland (Henninger, Auk, 1911, p. 492) is already in the list as *Turdus musicus*.

III. PROPOSED CANCELLATIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

Melospiza melodia merrilli.

Melospiza melodia morphna.

Proposition to cancel these two forms (Kellogg. Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 118-120) rejected.

A number of other cases were deferred on account of lack of necessary material.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) in Ontario.—The only two Ontario records of the Dovekie (*Alle alle*) prove, on examination of the birds, to be Ancient Murrelets. The first was recorded by Mr. J. H. Ames in 'The Auk', 1902, p. 94, as follows: "A Dovekie (*Alle alle*) was shot Nov. 18, 1901, by H. Macdonald, a fisherman, two miles out in the lake from Toronto, Ontario. Mr. John Maughan, a taxidermist, now has it in his possession. I was present when he opened the stomach, which was empty except for a few small fish bones. It was a female and evidently a young bird, as there was no white on the secondaries and the back was slaty instead of a black." On turning up my Journal I find that I too had noted the absence of white on the wings and the slaty-blue of the back, I also noticed that the beak was very small and the bird itself large for a Dovekie but had no suspicion of the real identity of the bird and repeated the record in my 'Birds of Toronto' (Auk, 1906, p. 441). Recently through the kindness of Mr. Maughan I have been able to compare his bird with a series of Ancient Murrelets in my collection, the Toronto bird is much like a female from Howkan, Alaska, April 12, 1897, but lacks the long white feathers of the sides of the head and nape, the plumbeous rump and upper tail feathers are obscured by dusky, the body feathers under the wings plumbeous instead of black, the chin and throat sooty on only the upper half, and the beak narrower and weaker.

Mr. Maughan's data give the length as 10.25 in., spread 18.5 in.; weight 4 oz., feet light bluish gray, webs darker.